(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2227.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, *August* 27.

MR. SCOTT observed, that a principle of the union in which we were bound, was the principle of reciprocal and equal justice. He thought that the question now before the house was a grand link in the chain of the federal system. The peace of the United States depended as much on this as on any other question which would come before congress. An adoption of some such measure was a piece of justice due to the extremities of the continent. It being therefore a point with them, and a point of justice too, he could not conceive how any gentleman who had the good of their country at heart could oppose it.

The resolution held out this general idea, that the federal government ought to be fixed at that place which is most central with respect to population and territory, having an equal regard to the Atlantic and the western parts of the union. No man in the Western Country ever wished any thing further than that when the central line between the northern and southern extremities was fixed, congress should establish their seat as far back on this line, as the conveniency of maritime commerce would allow.

He thought those people had a right to demand this. If this principle was given, the subject could not involve much debate.

He thought this was a favourable moment to settle the great question which had agitated the mass of the people for several years. We might be assured that congress at this time possessed all their virtue and innocence, but it was to be feared that would not be the case in future. Congress were now clear of all factions, and as destitute as possible of the spirit of party and local views. In a future day faction might drive the government to fix on some improper place, and one of two events would result from this; either they would be again obliged to remove, after expending great sums of money on this imprudent establishment, or the union would be dissolved.

Mr. Livermore said, that the two houses had come to a resolution to adjourn in next month. Many weighty matters were still before the legislature. How long a discussion of this subject would require, was uncertain. It might engross a great deal of time, and there was danger of its producing that animosity and party spirit, which the measure itself proposes to guard against. He wishes first to finish the organization of government, and the performance of those important duties which the public were anxiously expecting of them.

I do not understand, said he, that any gentleman is uneasy at his present situation. I have heard no complaints. Congress are well accommodated in this city. There may be other places, to be sure, in which they might find accommodations, but I believe both the citizens of New-York and the members of the legislature are equally satisfied. I have not heard of any memorial from the former requesting us to remove—Many parts of the country indeed seem to be in a fever to have us with them; especially the state of Pennsylvania—Carlisle, Lancaster, York-town, German-town and Reading, have sent us abundance of petitions, setting forth their various advantages, and we wish that they may enjoy them. If they are pleasantly situated, and have plenty of fish, we are glad to hear it.

I cannot see any reason for postponing all our important matters in order to consider this. If we can dispatch all these matters by next spring, and the road should be so impassable that we should not be able to get home, I shall be for taking it up.

Mr. Livermore then observed, that the idea of a permanent seat was not itself strictly true. As population grew, and as men of new principles and views took their seats in congress, this permanent seat might be altered at pleasure—It was certainly wise in congress to be economical—It was always found a very expensive thing to remove—And the finances of their country were not at present adequate to many new expences. A great variety of objects were necessary to be taken into view in fixing the seat of government, besides the mathematical centrality—The healthiness of the situation was a capital circumstance.

Mr. Scott objected to the cavalier manner in which he thought the gentleman treated the subject.

Mr. Jackson said, the existence of the union depended on this subject. The place of the seat of government was important in every view. It might be compared to the heart in the human body; it was a center from whence the principles of life were carried to the extremities.

It was indifferent to him whether the subject was determined now or next session, but he thought it best that the motion should lie on the table.

Mr. Stone remarked, that this would be a very important business, and it was necessary to be extremely cautious in conducting. He knew of no question which would have such a tendency to produce heats and divisions, and it was often the case that unhappy divisions arose chiefly from an indiscreet mode of conducting matters of this kind. He was glad to see the temperate spirit with which the house had set out, and he wished it might continue. He apprehended that no question would so fully try the temper of this body as the present.

The question was then taken on Mr. Smith's motion, and was lost. Ayes 21—Noes 30.

The speaker being about to put the question on the second Monday in December,

Mr. Ames rose, and asked if the original motion was not inconsistent with the resolution of the house to adjourn on the 22d of September? A committee had been appointed to report the business of the present session. The committee reported, and so much of that report was accepted as related to the time of adjournment. It seemed to him therefore, that the proposition to take up this subject at the present time was superseded. He was confident that it was inconsistent with that determination. It would become necessary, therefore, to rescind that determination, and whether that would be done or not, would depend on the disposition of the senate. If they should not concur, the legislature would be obliged to leave the most important business unfinished.

He said, he could not suppress some emotions of surprise, that gentlemen could bring forward questions which had not for their object the complete organization of the government. The government yet lies prostrate and inanimate, and instead of infusing life into it, and giving it motion, we have been in the first place altering our constitution, and now we are going into a long discussion to determine where we shall fix.

If the gentleman's motion only involved a few abstract propositions, it would still be uncertain how difficult their decision might be. But were I a stranger I should apprehend, from the manner in which the motion had been introduced, that it would be a question agitated with as much acrimony as any whatever.

I have always found that even in the most trifling questions it is extremely difficult to obtain unanimity. What then must be the division on a question, which, gentlemen have said, concerns the existence or peace of the union! I believe it will involve as many passions as can reside in the human heart. Every principle of local interest, of pride and honour, and even of patriotism itself are engaged. I am willing to pledge myself to the gentleman, that if the good of the union requires that the seat of government should be fixed at Pittsburgh, I will vote for it. But I must now vote for postponing the business. It is not enough to determine where the seat of government ought to be; but it is necessary to prepare the public mind to agree with ours in the decision of questions of this magnitude.—Our reasons ought to be made public, and they ought to be the reasons of the public.

When I left my constituents, I did not contemplate such a thing as this, nor have I yet formed my opinion. When I do, I pledge myself that it shall not spring from local or selfish principles.

The gentleman has brought forward this subject as a very important one. As such we will consider it. If it were to determine merely the center of matter, it might be settled in a short time—If we are to represent the oaks and the mountains—If the acres in the United States are to be represented, a few days of calculation may determine it.

I am of opinion, that the center of our government should be so placed as to propel the blood to the extremities, with the most equable and easy motion.—I would place the head of the government where it might guard most effectually the extremes, and protect the weak parts. It is my wish that the territory now subject to the laws of the union may continue so, and that the government may be so situated as to use its force with the best advantage to ensure the preservation of the union, and obedience to its laws.

The gentleman from Connecticut has rightly said that the states of North-Carolina and Rhode-Island should have a voice in this business.

I would not impute unworthy motives to the gentleman who introduced the motion; but I would ask him whether the world at large should not be equally convinced of their purity; whether, in justice to himself, the public mind should not be better prepared for the occasion. I am not convinced that our government, still so ill cemented and so feeble, could stand the shock of such a measure, and therefore I most earnestly deprecate the event.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Hartley said a few words, and Mr. Sedgwick proposed that the last Tuesday in December be assigned for the business. The question on this was lost.

Mr. Sherman then withdrew his motion; and Mr. Smith (S. C.) proposed Thursday se'nnight, which was negatived.

The question for making this business the order of the day for Thursday next, was then put and carried.

FRIDAY, *August* 28.

Mr. Goodhue presented, agreeably to order, a bill for suspending a part of the collection law, relative to the navigation on the Patowmack, which was read a first time.

A petition from a number of persons, commanders of packet boats that ply between Rhode-Island and the adjacent states, stating certain hardships they experience under the present revenue laws, particularly the tunnage duty, and praying relief, was read and laid on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the bill for establishing the salaries of the officers of government.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

To the secretary of the treasury, it was proposed by the bill to allow 5000 dollars per annum.

This sum was reduced, after some debate, to 3500.

To the secretary for foreign affairs (now called secretary for the department of state) it proposed an allowance of 3500 dollars—This was reduced to 3000.

To the comptroller of the treasury, it proposed to allow 3000 dollars—This was reduced to 2000.

To the secretary at war, it proposed to allow 2500—This was raised to 3000.

To the auditor, it proposed to allow 1500 dollars, to the treasurer 1600, and to the register 1250—these sums were agreed to.

To the assistant of the secretary of the treasury, it proposed an allowance of 1600 dollars—This was reduced to 1500.

To the governor of the western territory, it proposed an allowance of 1000 dollars, with an additional allowance as superintendent of Indian affairs.

This was altered; the allowance as superintendent of Indian affairs was struck out, and the salary as governor raised to 2500 dollars.

A clause was added, providing for the salaries of the three judges of the western territory, allowing to each of them 800 dollars per annum.

To the secretary of the governor of the western territory, the salary was fixed at 750 dollars.

The remainder of the bill was gone through without any material amendment, when the committee rose and reported.

The report was accepted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following is a statement of the salaries as allowed by the said bill.

	Dollars.
Secretary of the treasury,	3500
Secretary of state,	3000
Secretary at war,	3000
Governor of the western territory,	2500
Comptroller of the treasury,	2000
Treasurer,	1600
Auditor,	1500
Assistant to the secretary of treasury,	1500
Register,	1250
The judges of western territory, each,	800
Chief clerk in department of state,	800
Chief clerk of the comptroller,	800
Secretary of governor of western territory,	750
Chief clerk in department of war,	600
Chief clerk of the auditor,	600
All other clerks, at	450

SATURDAY, *August* 29.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade was received from the senate with the concurrence of that body in the amendments proposed by the house to the amendments of the senate.

The engrossed bill for establishing the salaries of the executive officers was read a third time, when Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to recommit it, in order to supply some deficiencies. He observed, that a number of officers were not provided for, such as the foreign ministers, consuls, &c.

It was however thought improper to annex salaries to offices which the legislature had not expressly created or recognised, and the motion was negatived.

The question was then put on passing the bill, and the yeas and nays being called, it passed in the affirmative—Ayes 27—Noes 16.

Mr. Boudinot presented a memorial of sundry inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, in New-Jersey, praying that the district courts in that part of New-Jersey may be held at South-Amboy. Read and laid on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the judiciary bill.

Mr. Tucker's motion for striking out that section which provides for the establishment of district judges in each state, was taken into consideration. This brought on a warm debate. The motion was advocated by Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Stone, and opposed by Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Benson, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Ames and Mr. Sherman. The committee rose at four o'clock without deciding the question, and the house adjourned.

MONDAY, *August* 31.

The engroſſed bill for ſuſpending ſo much of the collection law as obliged veſſels bound to George-town and Alexandria, on Patowmack, to enter at Yeotomico and St. Mary's, was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Bland, was recommitted, in order to receive a clauſe to remedy the ſame grievance complained of by the inhabitants of Peterſburg and Richmond, on James river.

Mr. Bland was added to the committee, and a motion of Mr. Thatcher, reſpecting a ſimilar inconvenience ſuffered by the inhabitants on the river Kennebeck, was referred to them.

The petition of the maſters of packet boats and others trading between Newport and Providence and New-York, preſented by Mr. Trumbull, was referred to the ſame committee.

The petition of Hugh Williamſon, in behalf of the merchants and citizens of North-Carolina, complaining of the operation of the tunnage law on that ſtate, by ſubjecting it to the duties impoſed on the veſſels of foreigners, was read, and committed to the committee on the petition from Alexandria.

The houſe went into a committee on the judiciary bill. Mr. Livermore renewed the debate on the clauſe for inſtituting the diſtrict courts, by a general reply to the arguments of Mr. Smith, and others, on Saturday.

The diſcuſſion was continued in an animated manner by Meſſrs. Stone, Jackſon, Sumpter and Burke, for ſtriking out the clauſe, and by Meſſrs. Vining, Gerry and Lawrence, againſt it.

The queſtion being at length put on the motion for ſtriking out, was negatived by 33 againſt 11.

The committee then roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, *September* 1.

A meſſage from the ſenate, with a bill providing for the puniſhment of certain crimes; alſo the bill for allowing compenſations to the members of the houſe and ſenate, and their reſpective officers; in which the ſenate has concurred with amendments.

Upon motion, the report of the committee of elections, on the election of members for the ſtate of New-Jerſey, was taken up for a ſecond reading.

This brought on a variety of obſervations and propoſitions; but no determinate principle of diſcuſſing the ſubject being readily agreed to, and ſeveral motions being made and withdrawn,

Mr. Vining propoſed, in ſubſtance, the following reſolution, viz. "Reſolved, That the facts reported by the committee of elections, and the documents therein referred to, reſpecting the election of the members from the ſtate of New-Jerſey, are not ſufficient to ſupport the prayer of the petition for ſetting aſide ſaid election."

Several members ſpoke upon the propoſition; but an adjournment being called for, prevented a deciſion.

WEDNESDAY, *September* 2.

A petition from the citizens of Philadelphia, reſpecting the permanent and temporary reſidence of congreſs, was read.

The committee to whom was recommitted the bill to relieve the inhabitants of George-town and Alexandria on the Patowmack, reported that they had not thought proper to recommend any alteration in it.

The petition of the creditors of the United States, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Vining then brought forward his motion, reſpecting the validity of the Jerſey election, in a new form, viz. "Reſolved, That James Schureman, Lambert Cadwalader, Elias Boudinot and Thomas Sinnickſon, were duly elected and properly returned members of this houſe."

Mr. Sherman made a number of obſervations in ſupport of the validity of the election.

The queſtion being taken on Mr. Vining's motion, was carried in the affirmative.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States, informing the houſe that he had approved and ſigned the bill for regulating the coaſting trade, and the treaſury bill.

The houſe then took up the amendments of the ſenate to the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſation of the members of congreſs.

THURSDAY, *September* 3.

The hall and galleries were exceedingly crouded, owing to the curioſity excited by the intereſting ſubject which was made the order of the day.

The fixing on the permanent ſeat of the federal government, which has long occupied the attention of the United States, and lately agitated the legiſlature, was an object, which, however unimportant it might be in a NATIONAL view, and in the future operations of the government, was likely, in the preſent ſtate of parties, and upon local, or merely FEDERAL principles, to occaſion conſiderable diviſions, and very warm debates.

After the bill for the puniſhment of crimes, &c. which had been ſent down from the ſenate, had been read, the houſe went into a committee of the whole, according to the order of the day, to take into conſideration the motion of Mr. Scott, the ſubſtance of which is as follows: Reſolved, That a permanent ſeat for the government of the United States, ought to be fixed as near the centre of wealth, population and extent of territory, as ſhall be conſiſtent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having alſo a due regard to the circumſtances of the weſtern country.

Mr. Goodhue roſe and obſerved, that the members from the eaſtern ſtates had contemplated the ſubject of a permanent ſeat of the federal government with deliberation. They had turned their eyes to different parts of the country, and had at laſt, after a mutual and full conſultation, come to an agreement, that the banks of the Suſquehanna was as far ſouth, and as near the centre of population and extent of territory, as was conſiſtent with other circumſtances important to this country. Had they conſulted their own intereſts and convenience, they would have fixed upon a place more to the north and eaſt. But as they felt diſpoſed to be governed by principles of accommodation, they were of opinion that the banks of the Suſquehanna ought to be choſen for the permanent reſidence of congreſs, and that, till the particular place could be fixed on, and the proper buildings erected for their accommodation, the ſeat of congreſs ſhould continue to be at the city of New-York.

He then read a reſolution to that effect.

Mr. Madiſon moved that the word "wealth" ſhould be ſtruck out. He obſerved that population and extent of territory were the only main principles which ought to govern. Government was intended for the equal accommodation of all ranks of citizens. They ought all to be ſo favoured, that they might eaſily tranſmit their grievances, and receive thoſe bleſſings the government was intended to diſpenſe. The rich were certainly not leſs able than the poor to reſort to the government, or to eſtabliſh the neceſſary means of ſecuring its advantages. If there were any ſuperior advantages to be enjoyed from the preſence of the government, he rather ſuppoſed that it ought to move towards thoſe who moſt wanted its protection.

The queſtion on this motion was taken, and negatived—Ayes 22—Noes 27.

The queſtion was then taken on the original reſolution of Mr. Scott, and carried—Ayes 35—Noes 14.

Mr. Lee roſe and obſerved, that the houſe was called on to deliberate on a great national queſtion, and he hoped they would diſcuſs and decide on it with that diſpaſſionate deliberation which its magnitude required. He would propoſe the following reſolution: "Whereas the people of the United States have aſſented to and ratified a conſtitution for their government, to provide for their defence againſt foreign danger, to ſecure their perpetual union, and domeſtic tranquillity, and to promote their common intereſts; and all theſe great objects will be beſt effected by eſtabliſhing the permanent ſeat of government in a ſtation as nearly central as a convenient water communication with the Atlantic ocean, and an eaſy acceſs to the weſtern territory, will permit, and as it will be ſatisfactory to the people of the United States, and give them a firm confidence in the juſtice and wiſdom of their government, to be aſſured that ſuch a ſtation is already in the contemplation of congreſs, and that proper meaſures will be taken to aſcertain it, and to provide the neceſſary accommodations, as ſoon as the indiſpenſable arrangements for carrying into effect the conſtitution can be made, and the circumſtances of the United States will permit;—Reſolved, That a place as nearly central, as a convenient water communication with the Atlantic ocean, and an eaſy acceſs to the weſtern territory, will permit, ought to be ſelected and eſtabliſhed as the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States."

He wiſhed the principles of the government to be recogniſed, that the people of the United States might be able to judge whether, in the meaſures about to be adopted, they were carried into execution by this houſe. If theſe great principles were not preſerved, it would be an unhappy fulfilment of thoſe predictions which had been made by the opponents of the conſtitution, that the general intereſts of America would not be conſulted, that partial meaſures would be purſued, and that, inſtead of being influenced by a general policy, directed to the good of the whole, one part of the union would be depreſſed and trampled on, to benefit and exalt the other. Inſtead of accompliſhing and realizing thoſe bright proſpects which ſhone upon us in the dawn of our government, and for which our patriots fought and bled, we ſhould find the whole to be a viſionary fancy.—He flattered himſelf, that before the houſe decided on the queſtion before them, thoſe principles would be expreſsly recogniſed, if it was meant that they ſhould be regarded.

Mr. Hartly ſupported the motion of Mr. Goodhue, and pointed out Wright's Ferry, on the Suſquehanna, as an eligible place for the ſeat of government—This he conſidered as the middle ground between the Delaware, which might be ſuppoſed a northern object, and the Patowmack on the ſouth—He went largely into a diſplay of the natural and artificial advantages which this place preſented; its ſafety, its eaſy communication with the Weſtern Country and the Atlantic, its extreme fertility, the purity of the climate, and its abundant population.

The general queſtion on Mr. Goodhue's motion was not decided; but the committee reported progreſs, and are to ſit again to-morrow.

(This debate to be continued.)

FRIDAY, *September* 4.

The houſe being met, reſolved themſelves into a committee of the whole, for the purpoſe of fixing a permanent ſeat of government.

After a long debate on the amendment to Mr. Goodhue's motion, propoſed yeſterday by Mr. Lee, for fixing the ſeat of government on the Patowmack, inſtead of the Suſquehanna, the queſtion was taken, and there were 20 in favour of it, and 31 againſt, ſo the amendment was loſt.

Mr. Madiſon then propoſed to amend Mr. Goodhue's motion, ſo as to leave it diſcretional, to be either on the Patowmack or Suſquehanna, as ſhall be judged moſt eligible.

On this queſtion the ayes were 20, nays 31.

A diviſion of Mr. Goodhue's motion was called for; the firſt part, fixing the ſeat of government on the eaſt bank of the river Suſquehanna, was carried, ayes 32, noes 19.

The ſecond part, reſolving that until the neceſſary buildings were erected at the ſeat of the permanent reſidence, congreſs ſhould remain at New-York, was carried, ayes 30, nays 21.

Mr. Fitſimons brought forward a propoſition authoriſing the preſident to appoint commiſſioners to purchaſe ground, erect buildings, &c. and to open a loan for raiſing the neceſſary ſums to carry the foregoing into effect. This motion being laid on the table, the committee roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

Congreſs of the United States.

An ACT *for ſettling accounts between the United States and individual ſtates.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the preſident of the United States be and he hereby is empowered to nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, to appoint ſuch perſons as he may think proper, for ſupplying any vacancy that now is, or hereafter may take place, in the board of commiſſioners, eſtabliſhed by an ordinance of the late congreſs, of the 7th of May, 1787, to carry into effect the ſaid ordinance and reſolution of congreſs, for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual ſtates.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid board of commiſſioners be and they hereby are empowered to appoint a chief clerk, and ſuch other clerks as the duties of their office may require; and that the pay of the ſaid chief clerk be ſix hundred dollars per annum, and of each other clerk four hundred dollars per annum.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-preſident of the United States, and preſident of the ſenate.*

Approved—Auguſt 5, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

An ACT *to provide for the Government of the Territory north-weſt of the River Ohio.*

WHEREAS, in order that the ordinance of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the government of the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio, may continue to have full effect, it is requiſite that certain proviſions ſhould be made ſo as to adapt the ſame to the preſent conſtitution of the United States;

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That in all caſes in which, by the ſaid ordinance, any information is to be given, or communication made, by the governor of the ſaid territory, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or to any of their officers, it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid governor to give ſuch information, and to make ſuch communication, to the preſident of the United States; and the preſident ſhall nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, ſhall appoint all officers which, by the ſaid ordinance, were to have been appointed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and all officers, ſo appointed, ſhall be commiſſioned by him; and in all caſes where the United States in Congreſs aſſembled might, by the ſaid ordinance, revoke any commiſſion, or remove from any office, the preſident is hereby declared to have the ſame powers of revocation and removal.

And be it further enacted, That in caſes of the death, removal, reſignation, or neceſſary abſence, of the governor of the ſaid territory, the ſecretary thereof ſhall be and he is hereby authoriſed and required to execute all the powers, and perform all the duties, of the governor, during the vacancy occaſioned by the removal, reſignation or neceſſary abſence, of the ſaid governor.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-preſident of the United States, and preſident of the ſenate.*

Approved—Auguſt 7, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED, that the ſurvey directed by the congreſs, in their act of June the ſixth, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, be made and returned to the ſecretary of the treaſury without delay; and that the preſident of the United States be requeſted to appoint a fit perſon to complete the ſame, who ſhall be allowed five dollars per day while actually employed in the ſaid ſervice, with the expences neceſſarily attending the execution thereof.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-preſident of the United States, and preſident of the ſenate.*

Approved—Auguſt 26, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the* UNITED STATES.

VIENNA, *June* 10.

ON Sunday laſt the emperor had a return of his fever, but he is this morning rather better.

Advice has been received from Croatia, that the Turks have been repulſed in a ſecond irruption which they had attempted to make into the Licca, in the Auſtrian territory; and that, after this defeat, the Auſtrians had taken a redoubt with four iron cannons. In the evening of the 28th ult. the Turks retreated towards Vakup.

The laſt accounts from Moldavia ſtate, that the prince of Saxe Cabourg, with the army under his command, had reached Bakun; that the Ruſſians were poſted in the environs of Gallacz, that a conſiderable number of Turks were aſſembled near Frockſchan, and that the grand vizier had arrived on the banks of the Danube, oppoſite to Iſmail.

LONDON, *June* 25.

Three veſſels have been hired by the Ruſſian ambaſſador to carry over to Revel and Cronſtadt the porter which had been made at a brewery in Southwark for the empreſs of Ruſſia's ſervice.

The Greenland fiſhery has turned out extremely proſperous this ſeaſon: the Apollo, captain Greenaway, is arrived at Dunhead with eight fiſh; ſhe ſays all the ſhips were ſafe when ſhe ſailed for England, and moſt of them had full cargoes.

Extract of a letter from Genoa, June 1.

"A loan is negotiating here among the monied people, for the ſervice of the empreſs of Ruſſia; it however fills but ſlowly, occaſioned by the capital being large, though the advantages are of no ordinary kind, as it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that every ſubſcriber of a certain ſum ſhall have all the privileges of a citizen of the Ruſſian empire in every part of the empreſs's dominions, by conqueſt or otherwiſe.

"The Senegalia, a new ſhip of 54 guns, building here, is ſold to a foreign ſtate; we believe Sweden."

June 30. This morning arrived a Dutch mail.—The Swediſh fleet has not yet ſailed.—Some Ruſſian ſhips have appeared before Helſingfors.—The Swedes are ſaid to be detained in Carliſkroon, for want of proviſions, and are beſides afflicted with a contagious diſorder, which carried off great numbers of their men—An expreſs from Stockholm has brought accounts of an action that happened between the Swedes and Ruſſians on the borders of Finland.—The particulars we have not yet learnt.—Mr. Elliot ſtill continues to negotiate for the ſurrender of the Swediſh frigate, that was captured by the Ruſſians on the coaſt of Denmark.—

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, June 8.

"On the 31ſt of laſt month, which was the day of Penticoſt, there was a warm diſpute at Tilemont, four leagues from Louvain, between the loyaliſts and patriots, which was followed by a ſcuffle, in which many were killed and wounded on both ſides. The night following the military and citizens had a ſkirmiſh with each other at Louvain, in which ſome lives were loſt, and ſeveral of each party were wounded. Theſe are eaſily perceived to be the effects of rancour of our prieſts, who, though they appear to be meek and gentle, ſtill nouriſh in their hearts a ſecret deſire to revenge themſelves at any rate upon thoſe who have for ſome time reſtrained them.

"In conſequence of the above diſturbances, our government-general have publiſhed a very energetic declaration on the part of the emperor, revoking all the conceſſions made, and particularly that of oblivion, ordering the government-general to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to find out thoſe perſons who were concerned in the late troubles, and to bring them to puniſhment.

"His excellency the miniſter plenipotentiary went on the 25th of May to Mons, to inſpect the ſtate of the corn markets, after the report of the diſturbances which had happened there. The French carry away the corn by ſack-fulls, on the backs of men and horſes, and ſave themſelves on their frontiers, where there are 200 armed men to protect them.

"On the 29th his excellency went in diſguiſe to our corn market, but was diſcovered, and the price lowered immediately. He made a contract with a farmer, who, knowing him, only aſked 5 florins, inſtead of 7, which he demanded before. His excellency took him at his word, and bought a number of ſacks, which were diſtributed amongſt the poor on the ſpot; from thence the miniſter proceeded to the butter market, where they aſked 7 ſols and a half, but ſoon lowered the price to 5 ſols per lb."

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 28.

The ſtate of South-Carolina have determined to call a convention for the purpoſe of reviſing their ſtate conſtitution, in order to render the ſame conformable to the federal conſtitution, and to improve a political ſyſtem, formed in the confuſion of an invaſive war, and at a time when the American mind, ſtrong, penetrating, and juſt, as it now is, was only in its infancy.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) *Auguſt* 29.

At an adjourned meeting of the town on Thurſday, a committee, that had been appointed on Tueſday for the purpoſe, reported a draught of a petition to be preſented to the congreſs of the United States, ſetting forth the diſtreſſed ſituation of this ſtate—the probability of our ſoon joining the union; and praying that veſſels belonging to our citizens may be exempted from foreign tunnage, and goods ſhipped from this ſtate from foreign duties, for ſuch time, and under ſuch regulations and reſtrictions, as congreſs in their wiſdom ſhall think proper.

The petition was unanimouſly voted, and after having been ſigned by the moderator and town-clerk, the reverend Dr. Manning and Benjamin Bourne, Eſq; were appointed to proceed to New-York, and preſent the ſame.

We learn that the citizens of Newport have agreed on preſenting a ſimilar petition to congreſs.

NEW-YORK, *September* 5.

By a gentleman from Canada we are informed, that all kinds of grain are now ſelling in that province at very moderate prices, owing to the great quantities which have been carried there from different parts of the United States. Corn is from 4 to 6 livres per buſhel, and flour from 3 to 4 dollars per hundred, &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Our American Pliny, Dr. Mitchell, has diſcovered, that anchovies are very abundant along the ſea-coaſt of New-York; he has pickled ſome bottles of them, and finds them as good as thoſe which are brought from the Straits; our tables may hereafter be ſupplied with this article of diet from our own waters, and preclude the need of importation, thus it appears that this country is found to be more and more abundant in good things, as diſcovering eyes are directed to point them out."

Captain Wiſhart, arrived at Halifax from London, on the 18th of July, in lat. 42. 45, long. 45. diſcovered a ſhip apparently in diſtreſs, which he immediately bore down to and boarded. She was water logged and entirely deſerted; on her ſtern was wrote, "Elizabeth of London," and in the ſtern of a ſmall boat which they found on board, was written, "Captain James Spence."

She was a very ſtout ſhip, laden with tobacco, and appeared to be from Virginia, by the newſpapers found, one of which was printed at Richmond on the 24th of June laſt.

Sept. 7. In the houſe of repreſentatives on Saturday laſt, in a committee of the whole, it was reſolved, that the ſecretary of the treaſury ſhould be directed to borrow the ſum of *one hundred thouſand dollars*, to be repaid in twenty years, with an intereſt of five per cent. for the purpoſe of erecting the neceſſary public buildings on the banks of the Suſquehanna.

Annapolis Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, will be run for, over the courſe near Annapolis, on Tueſday the 13th day of October next, agreeable to the rules of ſaid club, with this alteration only, that any perſon, not a member of the club, may ſtart a horſe, mare or gelding, for the purſe, on paying ONE SHILLING in the POUND Entrance.

On Wedneſday, the 14th of October, 1789, will be run for, over the courſe near Annapolis, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, except the horſe winning the Jockey Club Purſe. Heats FOUR MILES each. Four years old to carry Seven Stone, five years old to carry Seven Stone Ten Pounds, ſix years old to carry Eight Stone Seven Pounds, aged Nine Stone.

On Thurſday, the 15th of October, will be run for, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, of three and four years old. Four years old to carry Seven Stone, three years old a Feather.

Any horſe winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the Purſe. Three horſes to ſtart each day, or no race. The winning horſe the firſt day excluded the ſecond. Entrance the firſt day EIGHT DOLLARS, and for the ſecond FOUR DOLLARS. The horſes to be entered with Mr. GEORGE MANN, the day preceding the race, or pay Double Entrance. To ſtart each day at 11 o'clock. Proper Judges will be appointed.

September 1, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, by the ſubſcriber, to confirm his title to two lots of ground, lying in the town of Upper-Marlborough, formerly purchaſed by Judſon Cooledge, deceaſed, of the commiſſioners appointed to ſell Britiſh property.

8 w RICHARD BURGESS.

September 9, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a petition preferred to the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, for a public warehouſe for the inſpection of tobacco, at Tracy's Landing, on Herring Creek.

Saint-Mary's county, September 8, 1789.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of GEORGE THOMAS, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated, thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

6 w WILLIAM THOMAS, jun. Adminiſtrator.

September 16, 1789.

AGREEABLY to the conſtitution and form of government, an election will be held on Monday the fifth day of October next, for four delegates to repreſent Anne-Arundel county the enſuing year in general aſſembly.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

September 3, 1789.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the VISITORS of EDEN SCHOOL, in Somerſet county, intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly, to paſs a law to enable them to ſell the ſaid ſchool-houſe and the lands belonging thereto, and to purchaſe lands and build a ſchool in Worceſter county, to be inſtituted on the ſame plan as Eden ſchool aforeſaid.

w8

PHILIP QUINTON,
WILLIAM PURNELL,
JOHN DONE,
PETER CHAILLIE,
ISAAC HOUSTON,
JOSHUA TOWNSEND,
GEORGE DASHIELL,
WILLIAM HANDY.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT PHAETON,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, GEORGE MANN, or the ſubſcriber.

DAVID STEUART.

August 1, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, for an act to empower the ſubſcribers to ſell and diſpoſe of a tract of land called POPPING GAY, lying in Calvert county.

8w ELISHA HARRISON.
ANNE HARRISON.

BOARD of TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,
August 12, 1789.

THE ſecretary at war having ſtated to the commiſſioners of this board the indiſpenſable neceſſity of immediately advertiſing a contract for the ſupply of the troops on the weſtern frontiers for the enſuing year, notice is hereby given, That propoſals will be received at the office of the treaſury to the 23d day of September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1790, both dates incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts, herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the river Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the river Muſkingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and up the ſaid river to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga river, and down the ſaid river to its mouth.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum and the mouth of Scioto river, and at the mouth of ſaid river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Joiquetown, and thence over to the Miami village, on the river of the ſame name, which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, and at Poſt St. Vincennes; and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh to the Miami village before deſcribed.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village.

At any place or places from the Miami village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq' Iſle, at Preſq' Iſle, and betwixt Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of the Big Beaver creek.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
One gill of common rum,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} Per 100 rations.

The propoſals muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, and longeſt period of credit.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
(Signed) WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE.

SHERIFF's SALES.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be EXPOSED to SALE, on the premiſes, for caſh, on Tueſday the 29th day of September next,

PART of a lot of GROUND in Frederick-town, number 63, and the improvements thereon, fronting on Market-ſtreet ſeventy-four or five feet, and on St. Patrick-ſtreet ſixty feet or thereabouts: Alſo, part of a tract of LAND called PIPE MEADOW, eſtimated to contain about five acres: Alſo, part of a tract of LAND called FISH, eſtimated to contain about twenty acres; and on Wedneſday the 30th, a tract of LAND called MILL-HAVEN, containing one hundred and twenty or thirty acres, late the property of ADAM FISHER, deceaſed; taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* iſſued out of the general court of Maryland againſt the ſaid Margaret Fiſher, executrix of Adam Fiſher, deceaſed, late collector of Frederick county.

P. MANTZ, Sheriff of Frederick county.

August 26, 1789.

THE ſubſcribers having removed their ſtore from Annapolis, take this public opportunity of requeſting all thoſe indebted for dealings at the ſaid ſtore to call and ſettle their accounts, which will prevent further trouble to them, and greatly oblige their humble ſervants.

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the Subscriber,

AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seasons; the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being situated directly between two streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the case in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its situation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you: I have likewise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have any reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, by application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789. 3

LANDS FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at the town of Queen-Anne, on Patuxent River, on Monday the 28th of September next, if not before SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A TRACT of LAND called BOWDEL's CHOICE, containing about 400 acres; also the reversion of a tract of LAND on which Mrs. MARGARET MURDOCK now lives, containing about 750 acres. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

3 ADDISON MURDOCK.

August 25, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready cash, on the 21st of September next, at the dwelling house of NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Esquire, near Piscataway,

PART of a tract of LAND called TAYLORTON, containing about 125 acres; two valuable lots of GROUND in the town of Nottingham, with good improvements thereon, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of said BLACKLOCK, seized and taken at the suit of the state of Maryland, by

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff
4X of Prince-George's county.

Bennett's-Point, August 22, 1789.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD, Esquire, deceased, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the first day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL that valuable FARM now in the possession and occupation of Mr. WILLIAM RICHMOND, and under lease to him for seven years from the end of the present year. This farm lies in Queen-Anne's county, about one mile from Wye mill, and contains upwards of seven hundred acres, with a sufficient quantity of wood and timber thereon, and is well adapted to every kind of grain, tobacco and grass. There is a good brick dwelling house, and other necessary buildings. It will be sold on a credit of three years by annual instalments. Good and approved securities will be required. W4

3 JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

August 25, 1789.

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready cash, on the 21st September next, at my dwelling house, within two miles of Piscataway,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, containing 1121 acres, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of FIELDER BOWIE, Esq; taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

And on the same day, and at the same place, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the highest bidder, for cash only, sundry tracts of LAND, containing 485 acres; also a LIFE ESTATE in 250 acres of land, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of Mr. JOHN BROWN, taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late sheriff of Prince-George's county.

N. B. The above debts were contracted by Mr. Bowie and Mr. Brown, as security to me, and the property now advertised was heretofore conveyed by me to them, for the purpose of indemnifying them from any loss. 4X N. B.

August 16, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of proprietors of the land lying on the Long Marsh in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to enable them more effectually to drain and reclaim the said Long Marsh. 3

Annapolis, August 27, 1789.

THE subscriber being anxious to fulfil his engagements to his creditors, requests all those indebted to him for dealings at his store to make immediate payment, as it is entirely out of his power to give them any further indulgence.

3 DAVID GEDDES.

CASH.

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final-Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

if 10 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 10 J. W.

Annapolis, August 13, 1789.

THE necessity as well as anxiety the subscriber is under, to comply with every engagement to his creditors, induces him, in this public manner, to call on all those who are indebted to him, by bond, note or open account, to make payment between this and the first of October next, as further indulgence cannot be expected, from

5 JAMES MACKUBIN.

September 7, 1789.

THE proprietor of the public stage between the town of Baltimore and Annapolis, respectfully informs the public, that his stage-carriage and horses are now in complete order; and that he has procured an additional number of horses to expedite the business.

This route will, in future, be performed three times in each week, leaving Mr. JOHN STARCK's and Mr. GEORGE MANN's at nine o'clock precisely in the morning, and will perform the distance in six or seven hours at furthest.

Having thus provided himself at a very considerable expence with the necessary means to serve his customers, he hopes his exertions will not fail to meet the patronage of a generous public.

2 HENRY STOUFFER.

Saint Mary's county, July 6, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, to establish a warehouse for the reception of tobacco, at the Head of Canoe-neck Creek. 6

St. Mary's county, August 10, 1789.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a NEGRO LAD, about five feet eight or nine inches high, called WILL, who says he belongs to a widow CAIN, near Hampton, in Virginia; had on an old pair of corduroy breeches, and old jacket without sleeves. His owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away from

2 PHILIP FORD, Sheriff

Pig-Point, July 28, 1789.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts for dealings with Thomas and Edward Tillard, at this place, from June, 1784, to 1788, who have been so frequently called on for payment, and to which so little attention hath been paid, are now once more most earnestly called on, and such as do not make reasonable payments, and satisfactory settlements, with Mr. Jermingham Drury, who will attend constantly for the purpose, before the first day of October next, may expect suits will be commenced to compel them without further notice.

Those who may attend properly to the above, and continue ready and punctual in their payments for dealings with me since, I will supply with goods on the usual credit; but none others. W7

5 THOMAS TILLARD.

N. B. Such as have removed to the distant counties of this state, and out of the state, leaving their accounts unsettled, will be attended to.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, quarter in London county, on last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely, sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 33

St. Mary's county, Queen-Tree, Aug. 21, 1789.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 6th day of May last, a mulatto fellow named RALPH, under pretence of going to the general court in order to procure his freedom, as one of the descendants of NELL BUTLER. He returned on the last day of June, but refused to go to work with the other negroes, and left his master again immediately. All and every one are forewarned from employing or harbouring him. He is a remarkable handsome fellow, a great laugher, and opens his mouth greatly when he laughs. It has been reported, that he acts as a ferryman in one of the boats at South River upon shares.

W3 3X JOHN LUCAS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON my arrival from Cambridge at Baltimore, having missed a bag, with a quantity of money, which I thought I had in my chest, I was led to suspect an innocent man, a Mr. JOHN KER (who was a passenger with me from Cambridge) of taking it, whom I pursued to Annapolis, and, authorised by an ill-judged suspicion, obtained a search warrant against him, but not finding any thing in his possession to justify it, I returned to Baltimore, and have since received a letter from Cambridge, informing me, that I had carelessly left the money on the beach there—Therefore (in justice to Mr. KER, whom I wish to be informed, that my feelings are inexpressibly hurt, in reflecting upon the steps I have taken, and the disgrace I have thereby subjected him to) I do, in this public manner, declare his innocence and my error, and that any satisfaction he may require, or that may be in my power to give, at his request, I am ready and willing to make him.—I am the public's most humble servant,

SOLOMON FRAZIER.

Baltimore, July 18. 1789. 4

Saint-Mary's county, August 12, 1789.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that a bond from the subscriber, for two thousand weight of tobacco, to a certain ANTHONY LEVY, was deposited in the hands of JEREMIAH PARRAN, of Alexandria, in Virginia—this is to caution all persons against receiving the said bond in payment, or taking any assignment thereof, as the subscriber has long since discharged the bond, and has Mr. Levy's receipt for the amount thereof, and annexes the following affidavit to shew that no assignment of the said bond was ever made by Levy to Parran.

THOMAS BOND.

Saint-Mary's county, March 25, 1788.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, Anthony Levy, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, that he hath not assigned to any person or persons whatsoever, a bond from Thomas Bond, dated either in June or July, 1782, and payable to the said Levy, who doth hereby acknowledge to have received of the said Thomas Bond full satisfaction for said bond, and doth acquit and discharge him, the said Thomas, from any claim relative thereto.

Sworn before 2 F. HAMERSLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Washington county mean to petition the next general assembly for the division of said county; also, for prolonging the time of payment for the settlers lands to the westward of Cumberland. 2

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.